



COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

August 1968

Municipal Offices
Coalville

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1967

HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1967

Chairman:

Councillor L.A. Robinson

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor M.H. Sheffield.

Councillors: N.F. Bodicoat, D.R. Bryan, P.S. Burton, A. Clarke, J.P., Mrs M.G. Colledge, Mrs M.A. Griffin, J.P., E. Hallam, B.W. Johnson, H.W. Lindsey, L. Lovett, J.A. McHugh, J.P., A.H. Moore, G.A. Peacey, L.T. Simpson, W.S. Smith and M.A. Wyatt.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
Municipal Offices, Coalville. Telephone: Coalville 2283
Home: Coalville 3723

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector
D. Allen, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector
J. Forrest, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health
Inspector (resigned 12.3.67)
A. Gowtridge, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., Additional Public Health Inspector
(commenced 1.5.67).

Clerical Staff:

Mrs J. Richards
Mrs K. Isaac (part-time)

Pest Officer:

T. Regan.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
COALVILLE.

To: The Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to submit for your attention and information my Annual Report on the health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the District for the year 1967. The Report follows the lines indicated in Circular 1/68 dated 2nd January, 1968 from the Ministry of Health.

Disposal of sewage and collection and disposal of refuse are under the control of your Engineer & Surveyor who has been kind enough to supply relevant information about these functions for incorporation in the Report. Responsibility for the provision and distribution of water has been in the hands of the North West Leicestershire Water Board since 1st April, 1965.

Once again it is a great pleasure to me to record the very considerable help I have had from the Chief Public Health Inspector and from all the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department, and to acknowledge the continued support and friendliness of the Council's staff as a whole. Dr G.H.Gibson, who had been County Medical Officer of Health since 1949, retired at the end of October and I deem it fitting that I should take this opportunity to say how grateful I have been to him and his staff for advice gladly given when sought on occasion and to thank him and them for many years of ready co-operation. I am sure that his successor, Dr A. Buchan, will be no less helpful and I can assure him that we, at this end, will spare no effort to foster the friendly relationship which already exists between our two Departments.

It seems to be customary to wind up a dissertation of this kind by thanking the members of the Council for their help, courtesy and consideration. In doing just that, I would ask them to believe that these are no empty words but a sincere expression of gratitude for many years of happiness in the service of the Council.

Andrew Hamilton

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,511
Estimated Population (mid 1967)	28,150
Number of domestic properties (April 1967)	9,375
Rateable value (31/3/67)	£977,284
Estimated product of 1d rate at 31/3/67	£4,045

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Coalville</u> <u>U.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Legitimate	202	183	385		
Illegitimate	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>32</u>		
	219	198	417		
Crude Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				14.8	17.2
Adjusted Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				15.1	
Ratio of local Adjusted Birth rate to national rate				.88	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births				7.6	

Still Births:

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	6	4	10		
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		
	7	5	12		
Still Births rate per 1,000 total live and still births				27.9	14.8

Total Live and Still Births:

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	208	187	395
Illegitimate	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>34</u>
	<u>226</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>429</u>

Deaths of Infants (under one year)

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	10	14
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	5	10	15

Deaths of Infants:

(Under four weeks of age)

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

(Under one week of age)

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:

	<u>Coalville U.D.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	36	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.3	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31	
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate:</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	26.3	12.5
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	24	10.8
<u>Peri-natal Mortality Rate:</u> (deaths under one week and still births combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	51	25.4
<u>Maternal Mortality:</u> (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	0	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0	.20

Deaths:

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
	139	128	267

Crude death rate per 1,000 population	9.5	11.2
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	10.8	
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.97	

(The area comparability factors are :- Births 1.02 and deaths 1.14. These figures have been used where applicable in calculating the rates given above).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Towards the end of the year it was found necessary to take formal action under the above Acts in respect of an elderly lady who had been under observation for some months. She was aged, infirm and living in insanitary conditions and was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. She was removed to hospital on a Justice's Order, with the co-operation of the Consultant in charge of the Unit concerned, for a period of twenty-one days in the first place. In due course, application was made to the Courts for an extension of her period of detention and this was granted for a period not exceeding three months. At the end of the year this period had not expired. It was understood that the patient had settled down well, had improved in health and cleanliness and that arrangements might possibly be made to find accommodation for her in a suitable place at her own expense - she was not without means - and that it might not be necessary to seek a further period of detention. There are many facets to action of this kind so far as the individual's affairs, house, possessions, pets, etc, are concerned which can only be dealt with satisfactorily by the co-operation of other persons and organisations. In this particular case we were fortunate in being able to call on help from various quarters, and we invariably found it readily given.

MEALS ON WHEELS

As envisaged in my last Report, the Coalville Round Table presented the Women's Royal Voluntary Service with a van to permit of an extension of the service then being provided. The formal presentation took place at the end of January, the vehicle being accepted on behalf of the W.R.V.S. by Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland. This enabled a further twenty meals to be provided weekly and in the course of the year over fifty applications for meals were vetted and appropriate recommendations made. Thanks are due to those volunteers who take part in the distribution of the meals and to the firms on whose premises the meals are cooked.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

In my last Report I referred to the fact that application for admission for chronic sick patients to appropriate hospitals were to be addressed to the Leicester Area, Geriatric Service, Hillcrest Hospital, Leicester, administered by the Leicester No.2 Hospital Management Committee and I referred to the unenviable job confronting Dr Alvarez, the Consultant Geriatrician, in dealing with such applications.

In August 1967 it was intimated by the Hospital Management Committee that Dr Alvarez, as the only Consultant Geriatrician for the City of Leicester and the Counties of Leicester and Rutland, had found that he could not adequately deal with such a large area, that he had found it necessary to concentrate on the City of Leicester and that applications on behalf of County patients would in future be dealt with through the County Chronic Sick Bed Bureau, Hillcrest Hospital, Leicester. Although it does not specifically say so, it would appear that decisions on such applications were to be made by a lay person. This would not appear to be a particularly satisfactory arrangement, and it is to be hoped that attempts which are being made to recruit additional Consultant Geriatric help will prove fruitful.

Further reference will be made to Old People's Welfare under County Council Services.

HOME SAFETY

As usual, the Home Safety Committee goes on its quiet way. The usual activities were pursued and at the end of the year an essay competition was organised which produced a very good response indeed from young people of school age, but a disappointing one from the older age groups. Probably the most exciting and interesting event of the year was a Home Safety Quiz, open to teams of four from various schools. The entry was quite satisfactory and the efforts of these bright little contestants earned the approbation of all present - there was quite a good attendance of the public and this in itself surely went some way towards furthering the aims of the Committee.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Twenty examinations were carried out in connection with prospective employees and their suitability to join the Council's superannuation scheme, one was performed on behalf of another Authority, and arrangements were made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Liverpool whereby a chest x-ray desired by that Authority for a local resident likely to be employed by them was carried out at Markfield Hospital. In two cases examinations were performed and reports submitted in connection with continued sickness of Council employees.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

Last year an account was given of the various services provided and administered in your area by the County Council and these remain substantially the same.

The projected cervical cytology service was put into operation in the early part of the year and got off to a quiet start. To begin with, any patient desirous of having a smear taken was requested to write to the County Medical Officer of Health for an appointment for the purpose and although the Ministry of Health Scheme gives priority to women over 35 years facilities locally were available for those of 25 and over. It was not intended that the service should interfere in any way with arrangements which general practitioners were operating in their own practices.

The Consultant Ante-natal Clinic held at the Health Clinic, Coalville, and provided by Leicester No.2 Hospital Management Committee was discontinued in May as experience had shown that the demand did not warrant its continuance.

With the removal of the County Council Health Department to the new County Hall at Glenfield on 16th November, 1967 a new section was established called the Social Welfare Section. This is intended to deal with matters relating to the elderly and others in the community in need of admission to residential accommodation (Part III) in County Homes or elsewhere, with services for the Physically Handicapped including Aids to Daily Living, structural adaptations in the home, Occupational Therapy and Day Centres.

ABBEYFIELD SOCIETY

Early in the year the first steps were taken towards the formation of an Abbeyfield Society in Coalville. An Executive Committee and various sub-Committees have been set up and it is hoped that satisfactory results will in due course accrue from their efforts.

This is a movement which was established in 1959, local societies have been set up in over 200 cities and towns throughout the country and these have, in turn, acquired about 400 houses for old people from all backgrounds. The intention is that tenants will be drawn from the district so that they can continue to live in the sort of neighbourhood and the sort of house where they feel most at home. Tenants may be accepted outside the district if they have links with the neighbourhood.

Tenants each have a bed-sitting room which they furnish and they are expected to look after themselves. The housekeeper, who often has domestic help, is responsible for the main meals like lunch and high tea. In effect, there are a number of 'homes' under one roof with a resident housekeeper of a similar background to the tenants and she will care for their welfare in all respects. Independence of the individual is preserved, but the removal of complete solitude and insecurity prevents that acute loneliness which can so easily beset those living entirely alone.

It is worth emphasising that tenants may be drawn from all backgrounds and that in appropriate cases help in meeting the weekly charges may be available from public funds. It is not intended that people who are not reasonably ambulant or who are in very indifferent health should be accepted as tenants and it really may be regarded as complementary to the accommodation provided by the County Council in County Homes, residence in one of which may, for some reason or other, not appeal to some people.

At the time of writing (May 1968) it is understood that a suitable house has been purchased, that a loan from your Authority is in process of being negotiated and that plans for various necessary alterations and adaptations are being prepared. Various councillors and your Medical Officer of Health are taking an active interest in the project.

IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles were procedures which are still available but for which no figures can be given. No local figures have been supplied by the County Council since 1964 owing to the difficulties involved in arriving at them. Since April 1967 the Health and Welfare Department of the County Council started in a small way to use a computer for recording immunisation records and in the case of a few practices to make the necessary arrangements for the attendance of patients and for calculating the payment due to the general practitioners. It has always been my belief that it is an advantage for local figures to be known and I hope that the use of the computer may result in such numbers again becoming available, at least to those District Councils which would like to have them.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Once again I have to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate, the Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate, the Perinatal Mortality Rate and the Still-birth Rate are all above the rates for England and Wales but the disappointing and disconcerting feature of this comparison is the fact that roughly speaking the rates for Coalville are this year about twice the rates for the country as a whole. Of course, we are dealing with small numbers and a small increase in, say, deaths of children under twelve months has a particularly damaging effect on the calculated rate.

Fifteen babies died before reaching the age of twelve months, four at home and eleven in different hospitals. Of those dying at home, two died of respiratory infection, one of defective aeration of the lungs and one of intracranial injury. Of those dying in hospital prematurity was mentioned as a primary or contributory cause in five cases, congenital abnormalities in four, gastro-enteritis one and conditions associated with birth one. It will be observed that of the eleven babies who died under the age of four weeks, ten died within a week of being born.

Add to this the fact that twelve still-births were registered, all occurring in hospital, the period of gestation varying from twenty-eight to forty weeks, and we have a pretty grim picture.

An interesting point is that of the 417 births reported only 94 took place within the Urban District, 323 Coalville babies having thus been born outside the district. 7.6 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate, which again is almost twice last year's figure.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio				Measles		Diphth- eria		Dysen- tery		Meningo- coccal Infection	
					Para- lytic	Non- para- lytic										
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under - 1 year									4	8						
1-2 yrs			2						21	16			1			
2-3 yrs									20	27						
3-4 yrs									23	24						
4-5 yrs	1	1							19	17						
5-9 yrs	1	2	1	3					69	74						
10-14 yrs									1							
15-24 yrs																
25 and over																1
Total	2	3	3	3					157	166			1			1
	5		6		0		0		323		0		1		1	

/Notifications cont'd.

Age	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephal- itis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorium	
					Infective		Post	Infectious											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years																			
5 - 14																			
15 - 44													1				1		
45 - 64													1	2					
65 & over																			
Age Unknown																			
Total													2	2			1		
	0		0		0		0		0		0		4		0		1	0	

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis during the year. No deaths occurred from this disease.

Age	Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr						
1 year						
2 - 4						
5 - 9						
10 - 14						
15 - 19						
20 - 24						
25 - 34						
35 - 44						
45 - 54	1					
55 - 64						
65 - 74	1					
75 & over						
Total	2					
	2		0		0	

F O R

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967

SEE OVER

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967

Causes of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks & under 1 yr.	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
(1) Tuberculosis Respiratory	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
(3) Syphilitic Disease	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
(6) Meningococcal Infections	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(10) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	- 2	- 1	- -
(11) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	5 -	1 -	- -
(12) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	- 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
(13) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	19 9	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4	3 1	9 2	5 2
(15) Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M F	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(16) Diabetes	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
(17) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	16 18	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	4 2	7 7	5 7
(18) Coronary Disease Angina	M F	32 19	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	4 1	9 3	11 6	5 8
(19) Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 3
(20) Other Heart Disease	M F	10 16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	3 -	1 3	4 12
(21) Other Circulatory Disease	M F	4 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 2	- 2	2 3
(23) Pneumonia	M F	5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	4 3
(24) Bronchitis	M F	12 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	4 -	4 2

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS TABLE ACCORDING TO
DISEASE AND SEX ONLY.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	
Syphilitic disease	1		1
Meningococcal infections	1		1
Malignant neoplasm; stomach	7	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	9	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5		5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	19	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3		3
Diabetes	2	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	16	18
Coronary disease, angina	51	32	19
Hypertension with heart disease	8	2	6
Other heart disease	26	10	16
Other circulatory disease	12	4	8
Pneumonia	10	5	5
Bronchitis	14	12	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	3		3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1		1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	
Congenital malformations	4	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31	14	17
Motor vehicle accidents	7	7	
All other accidents	3		3
Suicide	1		1
ALL CAUSES	267	139	128

170 of the deaths registered occurred within the Urban District, the remainder occurring outside the area, mostly in hospitals in Leicester. One third of the total deaths were of people over 75 years.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water to the district is under the control of the North West Leicestershire Water Board.

We were fortunate once again to have to suffer no curtailment of supplies during the year.

In addition to the frequent sampling by the Board, both of raw and treated waters, five bacteriological tests were made by this department. All were satisfactory.

9,368 houses occupied by some 28,127 persons are directly connected to the public water mains. The occupants of seven houses obtain water from wells. Two unsatisfactory samples were obtained from these wells during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The joint scheme with the Market Bosworth Rural District Council for the main drainage of the Battleflat and Shaw Lane areas was completed in April. This at long last saw the end of an era of constant drainage problems in that part of your district.

The Talbot Lane, Thringstone area of the town should now have your early consideration. There is a long outstanding problem of sewage disposal in this area with consequent pollution of streams. The problem has been made worse by the erection of new properties drained to septic tanks with outfalls to the stream.

The Snarrows Sewage Works were almost fully operational at the end of the year and your Engineer and Surveyor has kindly provided the following information:

The works have been designed to treat 1,000,000 g.p.d. of fairly weak sewage with a B.O.D. of 300 p.p.m. Summer flows will be lower but the strength will then be correspondingly increased.

Domestic: 18,000 population		
@ 30 galls/head	...	540,000 g.p.d.
Trade wastes, farms, etc	...	100,000 g.p.d.
Infiltration	...	360,000 g.p.d.
		<hr/>
		<u>1,000,000</u> g.p.d.

B.O.D. crude sewage

Domestic: 18,000 @ 0.15lbs/ head/day	...	2,700 lbs B.O.D/day
Trade waste, etc.	...	300 lbs B.O.D/day
		<hr/>
		<u>3,000</u> lbs B.O.D/day

Crude sewage entering the works will first pass through a storm overflow chamber controlled by an electrically operated penstock, and flows up to 3 d.w.f. will then pass a measuring flume operating an automatic flow recorder. Grit and other heavy solids will be removed by mechanically cleared screens and detritus channels and the sewage then enters the radial flow settling tanks. These are two in number and have a total capacity of 330,000 galls (8hrs d.w.f.). Sludge will be collected in the central hopper by mechanical scraper and removed by hydrostatic pressure through adjustable bellmouths.

The flow of sewage is next divided into two equal parts. One half is given full treatment in the high level filters and humus tanks and is then mixed with the remainder. The full flow then passes through the low level filters and humus tanks. This gives the effect of 1 : 1 recirculation without the need for pumping and has been made possible by the steeply sloping nature of the site.

The primary settling tanks have been assumed to produce a 40% reduction in B.O.D. and the filter sizes are calculated as follows :-

B.O.D. of settled sewage 60% of 3,000 lbs - 1,800 lbs/day.

High level filters deal with 900 lbs/day

@ 0.15 lbs/cu.yd. required volume 6,000 cu.yds.
(which gives a dosing rate of 83 g.p.d. per cu.yd.)

Low level filters deal with 900 lbs/day.

@ 0.25 lbs/cu.yd. required volume 3,600 cu.yds.
(which gives a dosing rate of 278 g.p.d. per cu.yd.)

Total volume of filtering material 9,600 cu.yds.

Each of the 3 No. radial flow humus tanks has a capacity of 90,000 galls and treats 500,000 galls/day, which gives a retention period of 4.3 hours. They are of similar general design to the primary settling tanks, but have side wall scrapers incorporated in the desludging equipment.

Excess flows discharged from the storm overflow chamber will be given partial treatment in four tanks with a combined capacity of 250,000 galls. After the storm has subsided the contents of the tank will be pumped back through the works for full treatment.

Final effluent and any overflow from the storm tanks can be given grass plot treatment on approximately 9 acres of land before being discharged into Gracedieu brook.

Sludge will be collected in a consolidation tank and treated by cold digestion followed by drying on open beds. There are 4 No. digestion tanks with a total capacity of 625,000 galls (100,000 cu.ft.) which represents 5 cu.ft per person assuming an equivalent population, including trade wastes of 20,000. The drying beds are arranged in five rows of three and have a total area of 5,000 sq.yds. Dried sludge will be loaded into a self propelled monorail transporter and carted to a storage area near the entrance to the site.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during 1967, a total of 538,756 dustbins having been emptied.

Vehicles employed on refuse collection are as follows :

1 16/18 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry
4 12 cu.yd. Karrier Gamecock

Labour force ... 20 men.

In addition one 10 cu.yd. Karrier Gamecock and two men are employed on the emptying of pails and bins in the out-lying areas and the collection of salvage.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Ashby Road.

Waste paper is collected at the same time as refuse from domestic properties, a separate collection is made from shops, factories and offices. The total of wastepaper sold during the year was 656 tons as compared with 714 tons in 1956. A bonus of £4 per ton is distributed amongst the refuse collectors and the workmen operating the baling press over the basic target of 20 tons per month. The amount of bonus distributed during the year was £1,664. 10. 0.

At the present time salvage is collected from shops and factories without charge.

A charge of 10d per bin is made for collection of trade waste. Combined house/shop premises are allowed two bins per week free of charge as are premises with a rateable value of £300 or more.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Coalville Urban District Council.

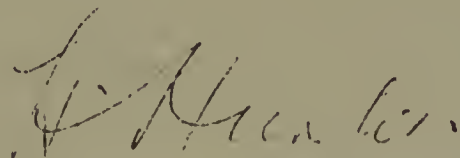
Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work performed by your Public Health Inspectors during 1967.

I feel that on looking at the results of our efforts during the year we could have done much better with less staff problems. We were sorry to lose Mr Forrest. He had, for very many years, been a very hard working member of the staff. When an inspector of his calibre leaves after long and hard service it takes time for a department to re-establish its routine.

We continued however to deal with the urgent matters which came to our notice though routine inspections of food premises and premises where persons are employed suffered to some extent during this period.

I must pay tribute to the work of Mr Allen during the year. He made himself responsible for much of the routine work without complaint. I would also thank Dr Hamilton and the other members of the staff for their support, the officers of other departments for their co-operation and you, Mr Chairman and members of your Committee, for your interest.



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Coalville.
July 1968.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1967 was estimated to be made up as follows :

10670	-	water closets
33	-	pails, including chemical closets
7	-	privies.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The particulars given below are for all purposes including those given elsewhere in this Report with the exception of rodent control.

Total number of complaints received - 444

Inspections in connection with :

Dwellingshouses	1362
Infectious disease enquiries	70
Food poisoning	1
Verminous and dirty premises	17
Drainage works	402
Tents, vans and sheds	279
Water Supplies	66
Atmospheric pollution	69
Factories, workshops, etc	12
Shops and Offices	139
Keeping of Animals	4
* Rodent Control	66
Refuse storage, collection & disposal	28
Schools	20
Slaughterhouse & meat inspection	325
Other food premises	1262
Bakehouses	8
Dairies	3
Miscellaneous inspections	329
	<hr/>
	<u>4462</u>

* Not including visits by Pest Officer.

Additional work was carried out as under :

Ice Cream samples	33
Miscellaneous foods for bacteriological examination	15
Water samples	5
Bath water samples	131
Specimens collected (food poisoning, dysentery, research etc)	48
Swabs etc (food premises)	25

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables :

PRELIMINARY

	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January	54	82
Issued during year	52	32
Complied with during year	58	84
Outstanding on 31st December	48	30

STATUTORY

Outstanding on 1st January	32	2
Issued during year	17	18
Complied with during year	33	3
Outstanding on 31st December	16	17

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are now no common lodging houses in your area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

One house has from time to time been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No breach of the regulations was recorded at these premises.

CARAVANS

Two licences were issued during the year for individual caravans.

<u>Type of Licence</u>		<u>Sites occupied at 31.12.67</u>
(a)	Individual Caravans	22
(b)	More than one Caravan	2 *

* Not including the two Council owned sites.

The two Council owned sites at Ellistown continued in use during the year. The main site has planning permission for 30 caravans and the one set apart for itinerants had its planning permission increased from six to nine caravans in 1967.

It is with regret that I place on record my disappointment at the way the Council's efforts to provide a site for itinerants has been met. Very justifiable complaints continued to be received from householders near the site regarding the behaviour of the caravan dwellers. We had an influx of horse dealers and scrap iron merchants and the appearance of the site deteriorated rapidly. It had been the Council's intention to increase the facilities on this site but because of the damage and the attitude of the itinerants this work was not done. Instead towards the end of the year very serious consideration was being given by the Council to the possibility of clearing the site completely. This is a matter which no doubt will be finalised in 1968.

It is unfortunate that we have arrived at this position when local authorities generally are being pressed by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government to provide sites for gypsies and other travellers. The Chairman of your Committee and myself attended a Conference on the subject in London and long were the pleas for a better understanding between the householder and the itinerant. There are some people who are against caravan dwellers whoever they may be but generally I find that the majority accept them provided they conform to a reasonable standard of hygiene and conduct. This is where many of the itinerants fail and one cannot blame householders for feeling very resentful when they see their neighbourhood being fouled by accumulations of every conceivable kind of litter. At the fences being broken down and hedgerows spoiled,

and by the same token how can local authorities continue to have sympathy for them or put themselves about to provide sites, knowing what is likely to happen.

Perhaps bigger sites are the answer with a full time warden - big enough physically and mentally to control the occupants and teach them how to live at peace with the settled population.

With regard to the other sites in the town I have little to say. They are inspected from time to time in order to ensure that licence conditions are being obeyed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in your district.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Public Swimming Bath in your area is owned by the Council and situated in Avenue Road.

The Bath has a capacity of 80,000 gallons, water for filling being obtained from the public supply.

Treatment is by filtration and chlorination and the pumps are designed to change the bath water at least every four hours.

Daily tests of the water were made for chlorine residual and alkalinity and in addition 184 samples of bath water were taken by your Inspectors. The greatly increased ratio of sampling arose because of difficulties with regard to filtration and chlorination. These difficulties were in the main resolved by the end of the year.

SCHOOLS

Inspections with regard to sanitary arrangements, especially at the older schools, are made from time to time and where necessary any problems are referred to the Director of Education.

AIR POLLUTION

The level of pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide continues to be measured each day by the volumetric method at the Municipal Offices.

Set out below are the levels of pollution in microgrammes per cubic metre for each of the five years to 31st March, 1967.

Year ended 31st March	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Summer	Winter	Mean	Summer	Winter	Mean
1963	68	176	122	104	234	170
1964	67	158	114	111	196	155
1965	65	156	112	109	200	155
1966	69	100	85	99	140	121
1967	44	96	72	89	154	124

Although one cannot be too excited about these figures, as variations in weather do cause fluctuations in air pollution, they do point to a pleasing downward trend in the amount of both smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Many factors have contributed to this apparent reduction in smoke. The replacement of the steam locomotives has certainly helped as has the change over by many householders and occupiers of business premises to smokeless fuel, and of course industrial premises have over the years been emitting less smoke than they did in the past.

I think the reduction in sulphur dioxide should be noted. One cannot expect it to go down at the same rate as smoke but any reduction is a matter of interest. Especially is this so because when the Clean Air Act first came into operation many feared that as fuel burning habits changed there would be an increase in the emissions of sulphur dioxide. Our results appear at the moment to be disproving this theory.

Under this heading I would again refer to probably the greatest nuisance in your area. This is the emission of dust from the plants attached to the granite

quarries. No real progress was made during the year to reduce this nuisance. New instructions from the Ministry during the year regarding dust and grit specifically excluded emissions from such sources as coating plants on the grounds that "further investigation is necessary before guidance can be given".

RODENT CONTROL

No serious problems arose during the year in this section of our work. The infestations which came to our notice were in the main treated with Warfarin with excellent results. There was no evidence of resistance to this poison.

The full time pest officer employed by your authority carries out systematic inspections of the district and attends to complaints with the absolute minimum of delay. He does an excellent job of work. Whilst private houses are treated free of charge a payment is required from the occupiers of business premises.

Refuse tips and sewage works were visited at least once every week and treated as found necessary.

The following is a summary of the work done by the pest officer in relation to rodents and insect pests :-

Premises treated for rats	...	...	340
Premises treated for mice	...	...	73
Treatments of refuse tips for flies	...	...	5
Treatments of other Council houses for insect pests	...	...	24
Treatments of private houses for insect pests	...	...	12

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Inspections of places where animals are kept were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.

Two premises were registered under the provisions of the Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

HOUSING

An important step forward was made during the year by the Council when they declared their first Improvement Area under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. Unfortunately owing to staff problems we were not able to make the progress we would have wished to implement the decision of the Council. The area contains 139 dwellinghouses, all of which are capable of being improved to the full standard. We did prove to ourselves, as we always feared, that the procedures under the Act are cumbersome and time consuming and it is hoped that in the not too distant future the legislation will be streamlined in order to speed up the progress in this important work. It is imperative that many houses in the town capable of being improved should have their lives extended by the provision of reasonable amenities. The vast majority of the really unfit houses not capable of such treatment have been cleared away leaving only some 200 to be dealt with in this way. The rest should be preserved for at least fifteen years.

During the year nine demolition orders and two closing orders were made. This slowing down was in the main due to the delays in providing alternative accommodation. It is pointless to condemn houses if the tenants cannot be rehoused for a considerable time. At the end of the year five tenants of condemned houses were awaiting alternative accommodation.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING YEAR

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... 371
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...1056
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... 296
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... 893
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... 296

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	16	72	19
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. Unfit Houses Closed			
	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	23	-
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	19	-
(13) Under Sections 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

At the close of the year 1,411 post war houses had been completed by your authority, 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 1,974 by private enterprise.

Since the coming into operation of the Rent Act 107 applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received. These have been deslt with as follows :-

Number of applications received	...	107
Number of applications refused	...	2
Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work	... ..	62
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	... ..	43
Number of Certificates revoked	...	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1967 and the number of inspections made :-

	DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959).				
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec.
Dairies	8	-	-	-	-
Distributors	38	3	-	-	-

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Three premises are licenced in your area for the slaughter of animals but only one is in use.

The following table gives details of the animals inspected etc during 1967 :

Number of licenced slaughterhouses	...	3
Animals slaughtered therein	...	5862
Animals examined therein	...	5862
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter	...	317

DETAILS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs and Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	921	-	-	3316	1625
Number inspected	921	-	-	3316	1625
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	264	-	-	246	340
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27%	-	-	7%	21%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.2%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B

Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	-	-	3
Lungs	-	-	1

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Heads & Tongues:-				
Abscesses	-	3	7	-
Actinomycosis	-	2	-	-
Corynebacterium Equi	-	-	6	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	2	-	-
Pairs of Lungs:-				
Abscesses	-	2	-	-
Congestion	-	1	-	-
Cysts	-	3	-	-
Emphysema	-	2	-	-
Fluke	-	8	-	-
Parasites	-	1	-	65
Pleurisy	-	40	54	2
Pneumonia	-	1	206	64
Regurgitated Ingesta	-	4	-	-
Livers:-				
Abscesses	-	55	-	1
Cirrhosis	-	3	5	-
Cysts	-	-	-	4
Fluke	-	51	-	31
Parasitic	-	1	17	10
Part Livers:-				
Cirrhosis	-	46	-	1
Cysts	-	-	-	4
Fluke	-	58	-	15
Parasitic	-	-	5	52
Peritonitis	-	5	-	1

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :- (Cont'd)

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Spleens:-				
Contaminated	-	1	-	-
Peritonitis	-	26	-	-
Skirts:-				
Cysticercus Bovis	-	1	-	-
Peritonitis	-	1	-	-
Hearts:-				
Cysts	-	2	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	3	-	-
Pericarditis	-	1	57	-
Kidneys:-				
Atrophy	-	-	1	-
Cystic	-	1	1	-
Nephritis	-	-	16	-
Mesent & Intest:-				
Cysts	-	-	1	-
Plucks:-				
Pleurisy	-	-	8	-

TABLE showing the percentage of Animals
found to be affected with Tuberculosis

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cattle excl.Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1950	19.8	49.2	6.6
1951	17.4	35.2	4.4
1952	21.0	42.1	5.2
1953	18.5	35.8	4.9
1954	13.1	25.8	3.7
1955	10.8	19.5	4.0
1956	9.6	24.2	5.0
1957	9.6	18.7	3.7
1958	8.9	15.8	4.1
1959	9.5	2.5	2.9
1960	1.7	3.4	3.4
1961	0.1	-	2.4
1962	0.1	-	2.5
1963	-	-	2.4
1964	-	-	2.0
1965	-	-	1.0
1966	-	-	0.7
1967	-	-	0.2

TABLE showing the incidence of
Cysticercus Bovis

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animals Affected</u>
1952	3
1953	1
1954	8
1955	3
1956	4
1957	16
1958	17
1959	22
1960	15
1961	14
1962	28
1963	20
1964	19
1965	25
1966	11
1967	5

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 1-ton 10-cwts 3-qrs 8-lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed :-

985 tins Fruit	24 pkts Prunes
366 tins Vegetables	1 pkt Corn Flakes
340 tins Tomatoes	1 pkt Cake Mix
247 tins Fish	367 -lbs Flour
160 tins Stewed Steak	245 -lbs Asstd. Cuts Meat
64 tins Puddings	217 $\frac{3}{4}$ -lbs Ham
56 tins Milk	69 -lbs Corned Beef
36 tins Salt	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs Luncheon Meat
17 tins Bolognese	37 -lbs Tongue
16 tins Soup	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs Butter
16 tins Coffee	24- lbs Jellied Veal
11 tins Cream	8 -lbs Margarine
8 tins Minced Loaf	5 -lbs Bacon
3 tins Baby Foods	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs Dripping
2 tins Pepper	1 stone Cod Filletts
1 tin Custard Powder	24 btls Fruit Juices
93 jars Jam	
42 jars Honey	
24 jars Salad Cream	
3 jars Pickles	

Frozen Foods :-

1054 pkts Fish	23 pkts Sausage Savouries
673 pkts Vegetables	9 pkts Braised Steak
298 pkts Chipped Potatoes	9 pkts Chicken Portions
208 pkts Beefburgers	5 pkts Sausages
169 pkts Mousse	2 pkts Ice Cream
154 pkts Pastry	84-lbs Asstd. Cuts Meat
148 pkts Hamburgers	90 Steak & Kidney Pies
123 pkts Fruit	81 Chicken Pies
114 pkts Beef Slices	55 Orange Drinks
102 pkts Steaklets	21 Sponge Cakes
82 pkts Rissoles	5 Chickens
35 pkts Faggotts	2 Arctic Rolls
35 pkts Cream Eclairs	

All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar system is operated in the case of other unsound food where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The following table sets out details of the food premises in your area subject to these Regulations :-

Trade	Total No.	No.complying with Reg. 16	No.to which Reg.19 applies	No.complying with Reg.19
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Butchers	27	27	27	27
Catering	104	104	104	104
Fish Shops (including fried fish & chip shops)	17	17	17	17
General Food Shops	121	121	26	26

The following table sets out the action taken in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations :-

Number of Premises inspected	...	155
Number of Inspections made	...	1262
Number of Informal Notices served	...	19
Number of Informal Notices complied with	...	20
Number Outstanding 31st December	...	6

ICE CREAM

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 there were registered at the close of the year 106 premises for the sale of ice cream and one for its manufacture and retailing.

33 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination during the year. 28 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 1 in Grade II, 1 in Grade III and 3 in Grade IV.

ADULTERATION ETC

The year again brought its crop of complaints from customers of foreign bodies and moulds in foods. Fourteen cases were brought to our notice. Six of these complaints referred to moulds and eight to foreign bodies.

After consideration of all the circumstances in these cases the Council decided not to take court action but to issue warnings.

The more one investigates complaints of this nature the more one realises the problems of the food trade. We had an example of fruit canned in Africa containing the body of a wasp. After much correspondence with the packing station in Kenya we were able to satisfy ourselves that steps were being taken to prevent wasps entering the canning factory by installing a system of screening. One could hardly blame a vendor for selling the canned fruit bought in good faith. He is unlikely to be aware of the conditions in the canning factory.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

TABLE I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	85	10	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	1	-	-	-
Total	88	12	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total				

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list Sec.110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No.of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No.of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc	83	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	26	-	-	-	-	-
Total	109	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

We continued during the year in our efforts to complete the inspection of all registered premises.

The following tables show what has been done during the year.

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

	No.of premises registered during year	Total No.of registered premises at end of year	No.of registered premises receiving a general inspect- ion during year	Persons Employed
Offices	2	42	3	280
Retail Shops	8	172	5	890
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	2	86
Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens	-	24	-	144
Fuel Storage depots	-	1	-	2
Total	11	248	10	1402

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to Registered Premises - 139

Contraventions were found as follows :

<u>Section</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>No. found</u>
4	Cleanliness	6
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	5
7	Ventilation	3
8	Lighting	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences	1
10	Washing facilities	4
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-
12	Clothing accommodation	2
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	-
16	Floors, passages & stairs	1
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
24	First Aid Provisions	10
	Other matters	<u>10</u>
		<u>46</u>

ACCIDENTS

Two non-fatal accidents were reported but because of their nature it was not found necessary to make an investigation into these.

